FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 19, 1854. [NO. 1933.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

...$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or ... after the year has expired.

For the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Greensborough High School.

THE next session will commence on the 10th of July and continue five months. Tuition same as ...te,—required in advance.

...ssical department, $20 00
...thematical, 15 00
...on English, 12 00
...nch, Drawing and Painting, each extra, 10 00
...ngent Expenses, 1 00

C. W. HOLBROOK, Principal.
May 26, 1854. 2*3t

ASHBORO' ACADEMIES.

THE summer and fall session will commence on Monday, the 3d of July, under the general super... a Board of Trustees, and with the same In...rs as during the last session. Tuition varies ...ght to sixteen dollars, with a charge of fifty ...ts to each pupil for contingent expenses. The ...le department will be conducted by Miss Minna ...n, a German lady, a skillful and efficient teacher. ...e charge for instruction will be twenty dollars per ..., with the usual addition for the use of instru... Board can be had in good families at different ...s, from six to eight dollars per month; several can ...mmodated in the family of the Principal. Mrs ... will give her undivided attention to the female ... The male school, entirely separate, is con...d by the subscriber. S. COLTON.
...e 5, 1854. 2*3t

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened again on Monday, the 10th of July next. Tuition, 8, 10, and 12½ dol...s per session of twenty-one weeks. Board, 7, to 7½ ...s per month. School books may be procured ...the Principal at the Fayetteville retail prices.

ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.
May 29th, 1854. 2*3tpd

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 19th of June. The Academy is lo...d in the southern part of Montgomery Co., near ... It is in a healthy location; and in a community ...d moral character and intelligence.

...ersons who patronize the School, may rest as...d that no pains will be spared in making thorough ...s in all branches taught in the high Schools of ...State. Terms—$8, $12, and $16 per Session. ...d can be obtained at a convenient distance from ...Academy at $5 and $6 per month.

EDWARD C. CHAMBERS.
... May 12. 98*7

MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY.

THE next Session ... will commence on the 17th of July. The Academy is located at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham County, N. C. It ...one of the ... healthy locations in the world. ...$8, $12 and $15 per session. Good board ... convenient to the Academy, at $5 and ... month. Reference, W. J. Bingham.

W. ... FIELD, Principal.
...e 10, 1854. 47-4t

FLORAL COLLEGE,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution, which is now undergoing thorough repairs, will be opened again on MONDAY, ... JULY, under the superintendence of its ... very efficient Principal, with every Department ...lied with the best Teachers that can be obtained, ...gether with the present worthy and accommodating ... The Trustees believe they are warranted in ...g to a generous public, that every effort will be ... to render general and entire satisfaction; while ...Institution, in point of healthfulness of location, ...on is itself to the patronage and confidence of all.

WILLIAM McKAY,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
May 30, 1854. 4-6w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MR & MRS. BURWELL, Principals.
... FREDERIC ZERRLAUT, Professor of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

Terms per Session, (20 weeks.)

...nd Tuition, $80
... Piano, or Guitar, 20
...Instrument for practice, 5
...n Languages, each 10
...ng and Painting, from $10 to 20

...next Session commences on Wednesday the 12th ...

...further particulars, address Rev. Robert Burwell.
... 1854. 1-6t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch ...male education is taught in the Institute, and the ...t number of Scholars warrants the belief that no ...n our country furnishes greater facilities for ...ting knowledge.

...e expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for ...most advanced literary course, and with the usual ...mber of extras the necessary expenses per year will ...t exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board ...e had in the private families of the village much ...per.

...tion for all English branches, per Session of 21 ...s, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and ...lasses $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

...particulars the public is referred to our Circu...which can be had by addressing the Secretary or Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MEARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, ...racing some of the finest, richest and most beauti... styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to a... his purchases to the market. The stock is entire... ..., and will not be surpassed by any of the neigh...g towns as regards quality, style and price, and ... found much more attractive than is generally ...d in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods ...d occupy too much space. It is only necessary to ... almost any article in their line may be found ... store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.
... 27, 1853. 32*tf

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power ...ing Machines, both portable and stationary; ...hers and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also pre... ...nish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at ... We solicit a share of patronage. All or...ders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Ran... County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

...Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where ... Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information ...

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.
March 1854. 84-3m*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1854.

CANDIDATES.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. SLOCUM, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate, and Wm. H. Herring and Charles A. Harrison, Esqrs. as candidates for the Commons, in Sampson county.

[We had also been requested to announce another Whig candidate for the Commons, but with authority to withhold his name if others should come out. He only desired to run to save the election from going by default.]

CABARRUS AND STANLY.—Wm. S. Harris, Whig, for the Senate.

Rutherford and Cleveland. Senate: George W. Baxter, Whig, Dr. Columbus Mills, Dem. Rutherford. Commons: Gen. J. G. Bynum, Wm. M. Shipp, Whigs,—Toms, Loco.

PROSPECTS OF GEN. DOCKERY.—A friend writes to us as follows:—"I have recently visited several of the upper counties, and find the Whigs with their armor on, ready and determined to do their duty in the approaching campaign. They are alive to the importance of this election, and I think will roll up tremendous majorities for our candidate. Every man that ever did vote the Whig ticket will stand firm, and a considerable sprinkling of democrats will join our ranks. This is so, for I saw and conversed with a number of them."

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Messrs J. & D. MacRae & Co., of Wilmington, have adopted what we trust they will find to be the right mode of promoting Southern commerce and prosperity, by a direct importation of a large cargo of Coffee. See their advertisement.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.—A friend has called our attention, as we do that of our readers, to the fact that this association is to meet at Raleigh, in October next, during the meeting of the N. C. State Agricultural Society, and the holding of the State Fair. The last meeting of the association was held at Columbia, S. C.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina assembled in Raleigh on Monday last, all the Judges being present.

The following gentlemen have received licence to practice in the County Courts:—

Jno. H. Ivey, Halifax Co.
J. P. Jones, Anson Co.
B. Brown, Wake.
L. R. Waddell, Pittsboro'.
A. J. Rogers, Warren.
Henry R. Strong, Goldsboro'.
Jno. A. Baker, Wilmington.
DeBrutz Cutler, "
J. L. Wooster, "
John W. Hayes, Oxford, Granville.
R. H. Sandford, Fayetteville.
W. S. Winder, Brunswick.
J. W. Roberts, Gates.
O. R. Rand, Wake County.
E. D. Smith, " "

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—We learn from the Pee Dee Star that the third annual Commencement of this Institution took place on Thursday last. The Commencement Sermon was delivered by Rev. N. Tally; Maj. S. H. Walkup, of Monroe, delivered a Literary Address; and Rev. A. M. Foster delivered the Address to the Graduating Class.

The Graduates read their Addresses in the following order:

"The Age we Live in," Miss E. J. Ledbetter, Anson.

"The Works of Nature," Miss M. G. Cottrell, Anson.

"The Bible," Miss P. A. Beverly, Anson.

The President presented Diplomas to the Graduates, with an Address; and the Rev. Mr. Mood presented each of them a splendid Bible.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—The people of Manchester, N. H., were greatly excited on Sunday and Monday last by a report that two persons from Virginia had arrived at Lowell in search of Edwin Moore, a runaway barber from Virginia, since residing in Lowell and Manchester. The *honest* people of the latter place furnished him with money to take himself, wife and 3 children to Canada.

QUANTITY OF PUBLIC LANDS.—By the official Report of the Secretary of the Interior (See President's Message and Documents, part 1, 1853–4, page 109,) it appears that the quantity of Public Lands, undisposed of on the 30th June 1853, was 1,360,070,681 acres.

The old States are entitled to their equal share of this immense possession. But so long as Locofocoism rules the country they cannot get their share.

New Boat.—We find the following item in a Northern paper:

"The new iron steamer Flora McDonald, of Fayetteville, N. C., left Wilmington, Del., 5th, for her route on the Cape Fear River. She is 125 feet long, 20 feet beam, 4 feet hold, and has two disconnected engines; she is built after the Mississippi style, the main deck being open for freight, while the cabin and saloon are on the promenade deck; her draught of water is but 17 inches, which is a very important consideration in Southern rivers."

Our correspondent, "J. R. B.," will see that his object had been anticipated by the publication of an article on the subject before we received his letter.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—The name of the office at McRae's Mills, Montgomery county, has been changed to Montgomery—J. W. McRae, P.M.

THE CANVASS.

Extract from a letter to the Editors.

THOMASVILLE, N. C., June 12, 1854.

E. J. HALE & SON,—GENTLEMEN: I drop you a hurried note of the meeting of our candidates at this place on Friday last. (Both present.) We had a fine turnout from Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson. Mr. Bragg delivered the opening speech which was done in a very fine manner,—pleased the Democrats well, and made the Whigs look rather *blue*. Gen. Dockery followed in a speech of same length (2 hours,) and before he had spoken one hour there was a thorough change in the appearance and feelings of the crowd, the Democrats had hauled in their sails and the Whigs were in full headway under a most desirable breeze, sailing for the *Ship of State*. After they were through it was evident that Gen. Dockery had the better of the debate.

I heard them also the next day at Lexington, which was a very different kind of meeting. Neither did so well as on the day before—a small turnout, which I suppose rather fretted both candidates. Gen. Dockery made the first speech, Mr. Bragg followed, and was very severe upon Gen. Dockery, charged him with falsehood, misrepresentations, &c.; and had not Gen. Dockery been so well known in Davidson he must have suffered greatly, but, as he was well known, and had many friends, we think Mr. Bragg's abuse was very much like the Irishman's shot-gun which shot harder backwards than forwards. At any rate, Davidson will give Dockery 350 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA FLOUR, &c.

Letter to the Editors, dated

NEW YORK, 9th June, 1854.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Dear Sirs:*—In the Observer of the 5th we notice two articles which we beg leave to refer to. Under the head of "Fayetteville Flour," you have been pleased to notice our Firm in a complimentary manner, for which we feel indebted. We are entirely ignorant of the source from whence you derive your information, and have only to say that it is beyond our merit. We have used much effort to impress upon the minds of our customers, what we believe to be the fact, that North Carolina Flour is indeed more valuable than the same brands of Northern grown wheat; and those who have given it a fair trial are also becoming satisfied of the fact—and looking also to another very important result, viz: We believe that N. C. flour will not only yield more bread, but it is better adapted to long sea voyages than the flour of the North or West. The experiments being tried will in the proper time test that also.

Our State has been always sadly deficient in the appearances of its products in market. It was some years before our manufacturers could be induced to give sufficient care to that object; but our cotton goods are now brought in creditably, and compare well with packages from any country. Almost without exception there is a sad deficiency in the package of every other article from North Carolina—and it is very sensibly felt in the article of flour; the bbls. are ill shaped and exceedingly rough, and very generally reach this market in bad order, merely from the want of a very simple cheap lining. You could not render greater service to that very important interest of our State, than by calling the attention of those interested to the fact, that the same quality of flour, in a neat clean bbl., with white or split hoops, will sell for the entire price of the bbl. above the same quality in the ordinary packages of our State. We have sold a fancy lot at $1 ... —the quality not better than many other brands in store;—for besides that Families much prefer and will select the neatest bbls., the larger dealers have all an eye to the value of the bbls., for other purposes after they have discharged them.

Under the head of "Frauds in Northern Hay," we feel also called upon to correct a seeming error, having learned that the lot alluded to had passed through our hands. The marks on the bales of hay, purporting to be the weights, are upon them before they are brought into this market—like the marks of our cotton planters upon their bales when taken from the press—and however correct at the time, always prove sadly deficient if they remain long enough for the evaporation of vegetable moisture. Just so with the hay. And all the lots which we have bought and sold have been re-weighed, without regarding the marks upon the bales. So that the purchaser obtains in New York at the hands of a city weigher, the aggregate amount of the whole quantity. If the retailer sells out by the *marks*, he must gain the difference. The tare for wood and hoops is not allowed in this market by Law. We say thus much to exonerate ourselves from any blame that might attach upon any parcels passing through our hands.

Very respectfully, yours,
MALLETT & PAULMIER,
by C. P. M.

FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific has brought Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

Flour had declined 6d to 1s. Sales at 38s to 39s. Cotton was in moderate demand, with stiffer prices, though not quotably higher. Middling fair uplands 5d. Sales of three days 21,000 bales. Consols 91 to 91⅝.

There is no important news from the war.

FROM MEXICO.—A bearer of despatches from Mexico arrived at New Orleans on Monday last.

General Gadsden arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., and was received with unusual attention. He proceeded immediately to the Capitol.

It is reported that the Gadsden Treaty has not been accepted by Santa Anna, but has been returned to Washington with some amendments, the purport of which is unknown.

MORE RIOTS.—The street preaching in New York and Brooklyn was continued on Sunday last by "the angel Gabriel," and others. Great crowds were collected, and some rioting ensued; but the authorities of both cities had made such ample provision of police and military force, that no very serious outbreak occurred. One man had his jaw fractured by a stone; another had part of his jaw shot away; and another was shot in the back part of his head. No one was killed. 20 or 30 rioters were arrested.

A good deal of excitement was caused by the discovery of seven muskets heavily loaded, in the house of an Irishman.

Several regiments of militia were under orders during the day, and Brooklyn seemed to be under martial law.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION ABROAD.—A speech on this subject by Gen. Cass has produced a long reply from Archbishop Hughes of the Romish Church. It is stated by the letter writers that Senator Badger will reply to the Archbishop.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN ONSLOW.

On Monday of Court week, the fifth day of June, the citizens of Onslow county held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration, the project of a Rail Road from the West to Beaufort Harbor.

On motion of W. F. Manson, Owen Huggins, Esq., was called to the Chair, and T. R. Wilson appointed Secretary.

Having briefly and clearly exposed the subject of the occasion, on motion of G. J. Ward, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: J. N. Sanders, G. J. Ward, W. F. Manson, D. A. Humphrey, and Dr. Chas. Duffy.

Calls for addresses were now made and ably responded to by Messrs. Houston and Hill of Duplin, Hall of Wilmington, and Green and Stevenson of Newberne. And from the deep interest manifested by the crowded audience, throughout the delivery of their respective speeches, on the great subject of Internal Improvement, we then felt what we now proudly assert, that the spirit of the people of Onslow, is more than equal to the bold enterprise before them.

The Committee in due time submitted the three resolutions, relative to the construction of the road. Their unanimous adoption was followed by a motion from Harvey Cox, Esq., amended by Mr. Stevenson, which resulted in the unanimous adoption, and in the incorporation of the last preamble and resolution. The following embraces the whole.

WHEREAS, It is proposed to construct a railroad from the town of Fayetteville to the Harbor of Beaufort, to pass through the counties of Sampson, Duplin and Onslow.

Resolved, That the citizens of the County of Onslow, enter heart and soul, into this enterprise, and hereby pledge themselves to devote all their energies, physical and mental, to secure its final success.

Resolved, That we believe this proposed road to be eminently a State work, leading as it does, from our central and rich mineral district, to the finest harbor on the Southern sea-coast; and, therefore, we urge upon the State to lend to this work a helping hand.

Resolved, That we think the time has arrived for the full development of the resources of the various sections of our State; and while we press upon the attention of the State, this work in which we are peculiarly interested, we do not feel indifferent to those enterprises proposed for the benefit of other sections of the State.

WHEREAS, The citizens of the county of Onslow feel proud of the position which their distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Edward B. Dudley, occupies, as the Pioneer of our system of Internal Improvement; and as we believe he will be gratified to learn, that his native county is about to follow the glorious example he has set them: therefore,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Hon. Edward B. Dudley.

Motion was now made by Harvey Cox, Esq., and carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington, Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Newbern papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. R. WILSON, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A spirited meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county was convened in the Court House at Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 6th of June, 1854, to respond to the Resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held on the 27th ultimo, to fix the time for holding a general Convention of the friends of the proposition to construct the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road; when on motion of General John A. Young, Captain John Walker, was called to the Chair, and R. P. Waring and A. C. Williamson, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a strong and lucid argument in favor of the proposition.

Dr. Fox was then called upon to address the meeting on the general proposition, and did so, giving a history of this great enterprise from its commencement to the present time, during which he read to the meeting the Resolutions of the Wilmington meeting of the 27th ultimo, and showed the great interest felt in behalf of the enterprise throughout the line.

Mr. Osborne followed Dr. Fox; he made a few happy remarks in its behalf, and offered a resolution in favor of removing the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear.

At the conclusion of Mr. Osborne's remarks, V. C. Barringer, Esq., made a short speech manifesting much interest in the enterprise.

Mr. Waring then addressed the meeting at some length, showing that this project was the first thoroughly North Carolina undertaking that had as yet been contemplated.

The Resolution offered by Mr. Osborne was unanimously adopted—it is as follows.

Resolved, That the people of Mecklenburg county regard the opening of the mouth of Cape Fear as an object of great importance to the State of North Carolina—and so completely national in its character as to be entirely within the undisputed powers of the General Government.

On motion, Messrs. Young, Brem and Johnston, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting, who reported through their chairman, Gen. John A. Young, the following Preamble and Resolutions, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks:

WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of the citizens of the Town of Wilmington, Charlotte was proposed as the place for a Convention of the friends of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road—and the time of holding said Convention being left to the discretion of the citizens of Mecklenburg, be it

Resolved, That Tuesday, the 4th day of July next, be fixed upon as the day for the meeting of said Convention at Charlotte.

Resolved, That the friends of this enterprise along its entire extent, from Wilmington to its junction with the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, are requested to meet with us in Convention, and aid us in forwarding its interest.

Resolved, That every citizen of the county of Mecklenburg who shall be present at said Convention, is hereby appointed a delegate to represent his county in the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint Messrs. Jas. W. Osborne, Gen. John A. Young and Dr. C. J. Fox, a committee of invitation and correspondence.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Arrangements, to-wit: William F. Phifer, Wm. R. Myers, Thomas H. Brem, Robert F. Davidson, John Brown, Dr. L. G. Jones, William Johnston and V. C. Barringer.

Resolved, That all the friends of this great enterprise be invited to attend said Convention by as large delegations as they think proper.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing proceedings be transmitted to our Senator and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to exercise their influence in effecting the opening of the Cape Fear Bar by the General Government.

JOHN WALKER, Ch'n.

R. P. WARING, }
A. C. WILLIAMSON, } Sec'ys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Clinton Division, No. 124, S. of T., held at Clinton, June 3, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, As freemen, we believe we have the right to make known our views on any subject whatever, and as regards treating by candidates for office to intoxicating liquors, we believe we have not only the right, but it is our duty to define our position, and we do not deem it dictatorial to do so. Therefore,

Resolved 1st, That we are opposed to candidates for offices treating to any intoxicating drinks.

2d, That there be a Convention of the several Divisions of Sampson County, held in Clinton, on the first day of July next, at which time and place we can more fully express our sentiments.

3d, That each Division in the County be requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention.

4th, That all friends of temperance and good order, not members of any Temperance organization, be invited to attend and take seats in the Convention.

5th, That these proceedings be sent to the Spirit of the Age, Wilmington Journal, and Fayetteville Observer with the request that they be published.

G. W. ATKINS, R. S.

COMMENCEMENT AT WAKE FOREST.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday last, of witnessing the closing exercises of Wake Forest College, and spent a pleasant morning in the midst of a large concourse assembled for the same purpose. On Wednesday, we learn that the address before the literary societies was delivered by the Rev. T. G. Jones, of Norfolk, Va. In the afternoon of the same day the Rev. Basil Manly, of Richmond, Va., delivered an address on education and the valedictory sermon was preached at night by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Alexandria.

The exercises on Thursday commenced about 11 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Institution. A brass band from Petersburg was in attendance, and the procession of officers and students having formed in the campus in front, entered the building amid the inspiring strains of instrumental music. Prof. Owen, presiding, five young gentlemen, the graduates of the occasion, delivered their addresses in order, and in a style and manner that would have done credit to any institution. The names of those who received diplomas, are John H. Mills, of Halifax, Virginia; Thos. H. Pritchard, Davie County, North Carolina; John C. Patterson, Orange Co., North Carolina; Joseph J. Williams, of Pitt, and Rufus P. Jones, of Wake. At a meeting of the Trustees during the commencement exercises, the Rev. Mr. Wingate, now agent for the College, and Prof. Henson of the Murfreesboro' Institute were appointed to fill two of the vacant chairs. An effort will be made to secure the services of some well qualified gentleman for the Presidency, and also to raise a handsome fund for the more liberal endowment of the Institution.

On Thursday evening the college grounds became the scene of cheerful festivity, and many ladies and gentlemen remained to participate in the pleasures of the night. The weather was delicious, and when we left by the regular mail train there was every prospect that the occasion would have a brilliant close.—*Raleigh Post.*

Stage Accident.—A stage was upset on the 2d instant as it was entering the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, who was on his return to his home in Cabarrus, received a severe, though not dangerous cut in the forehead.

Seven Governors, alumni of the University of North Carolina, were present at Chapel Hill, at the late Commencement. The oldest alumnus present at that time was Ex-Governor John Branch, of the class of 1801; he is the oldest living graduate, except one, Hugh McQueen, Esq., of Texas, (late Attorney General of North Carolina,) of the class of 1800.

[This is a queer mistake. We doubt if our old friend Hugh McQueen was born so long ago as 1800.]—OBSERVER.

Fugitive Slave Law declared Unconstitutional.—One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, at Milwaukie, on the 6th inst., declared the Fugitive Slave Law *unconstitutional!* The case is described to have been an application for a writ of habeas corpus to release one of the persons charged with participating in the rescue of a fugitive from St. Louis not long since. The court ordered his release. The United States Marshal, it is said, will not obey the order of the Judge.

Good News From Japan.—The Pacific brings us some highly important news from Japan—from a quarter of the world hereafter destined to come in closer commercial (perhaps political) connexion with us. According to the statements of the English correspondents, Commodore Perry has been as successful in his negotiations as the most sanguine of his countrymen could have wished, and ere long we expect to be able to announce the arrival of the "Saratoga," with a regular Japan Treaty, for the Senate and President to consider and ratify. All honor, then, to the gallant old Commodore. He has accomplished achievements in the most difficult kind of diplomacy of which any man might be proud—at a time, too, when Russian commanders were trying to take the work out of his hands. Again we say, all honor to Commodore Perry. He deserves well of his country.—*New York Express.*

The receipts of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road for last month were $25,903.82.—The receipts for April, May and June, are usually the smallest of the whole year. The receipts have been greatly lessened, owing to the break of the long bridge over the Great Pee Dee River, which will soon be repaired.

The pimples on a drunkard's face are spiritual manifestations. His falling in the gutter, and getting a black eye is the spiritual knockings.

A Powerful Puff.—A New York pill doctor, who advertised in a Cincinnati paper, asked the editor to give him a puff. The editor good naturedly wrote "a first rate notice," from which we make the following extract:

"One single pill worn in each pocket, will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A little quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. They will also be found to give a rich flavor to apple dumplings, and a peculiar zest to pickled oysters; they will thicken soup, reduce corpulent persons, and are excellent bait for mouse traps. One pill dissolved in a bucket of rain water, will be found a perfectly water proof lining for canal embankments; placed in steamboat boilers, they will effectually prevent their bursting, and greatly increase the speed of the boats. As for their medical qualities, they are justly entitled to be called "Medicamentum Gracia Probatum," i. e. "a remedy approved by grace,"—for they effectually cool St. Anthony's fire, and stop St. Vitus dance; they purify the pimples in the small pox, and radiate the red gums in teething, they reduce white swellings, and cure the black jaundice, blue devils, yellow, scarlet, or any other fever, they also cure the thrash in children, and the pip in hens, the staggers in horses and the night-mare in owls. But further enumeration is unnecessary, suffice it to say that this medicine is a combination upon new principles, discovered by the present proprietor's immortal grandmother and are an exception to all the rules of science, common sense and experience, so that while they are the most powerful agent in nature, revolutionizing the whole animal economy, and eradicating the most incurable disease, they are at the same time a perfectly innocent preparation, and may be taken with entire safety by the nursing infant —all powerful, all harmless. A small dose of these pills was taken under singular circumstances by a man in Illinois, who had an attack of the ague, severe beyond a parallel. In endeavoring to support himself, he held on by one of the beams composing his log-house; and in an instant the whole fabric came tumbling down upon him, and he only saved himself by shaking off the logs as fast as they fell. On taking these wonderful pills, he not only cured himself, but every stick of timber in his habitation was restored to its original position. This is a fact."

Answered.—Is there any harm in a man's sitting down in the lapse of Ages?—*Exchange paper.*

No, but the "laps" usually chosen are those ranging from the "ages" of eighteen to twenty-five.

Law and Potatoes.—Last week a resolution was offered in the Connecticut Legislature, to limit farmers to 25 cents a bushel for potatoes, and other things in proportion.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Neill McKay, Dr. W. M. McNEILL to Miss JULIA, daughter of Dr. H. M. Turner.

DIED,

Departed this life, May 10th, at the resi... ...her Mother, Mrs. CATHARINE W., wife of ... Murchison, aged 26 years and 6 days.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., after a short illness, Miss LOUISE SAVAGE, aged 18 years, daughter of Timothy Savage.

At his residence, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., THOMAS DOCKERY, Sen'r, in the 82d year of his age. He lived and died a good man.

At Strickland's Depot, in Duplin county, on the 3d inst., Mr. LEWIS GAVIN, Sen'r.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line—June 14.—Str Sun with goods for J G Cook, S W Tillinghast, W H Verdin, Worth & Utley, J W Dick, D Gee, S J Hinsdale, D E Grantham, W L Hall.

Frank & Jerry Line—June 10 and 13.—Strs. Evergreen and Southerner, and boat North State in tow, with freight for R & A Murphy, T C Pfohl, Boner & Crist, F & H Fries, F Fries, J Sundy, W H Lutterloh, S Langdon, J W Paires & Co, Hunt, Adderton & McRory, A Newsom, W N Tillinghast, E A Vogler & Co, Cook & Johnson, J W Brown, E Penry, E Belo, J A Holt, Worth & Utley, J O Boon & Co, G W Lawrence, C T Wilson, T R Underwood, J Harman, R Mitchell, B Robinson, R Sikes, W Bryan, A J O'Hanlon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 12.—Schrs. J C Manson fm Shallotte, Margaret Jane from Lockwood's Folly. 13.—Schr. Eureka fm Lockwood's Folly.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

RRR REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the system it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHOEA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN. It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

RADWAY & CO.
162 Fulton street New York.

☞Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Agents.—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

HINTS on the INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

OF

NORTH CAROLINA:

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

MY COUNTRYMEN:—Will you permit one who was born among you, and yields to none in honest affection for our good old State, to present, not without diffidence, the following facts and suggestions, on a subject of vital and common interest in North Carolina. The writer has no personal ends to serve. Many years have elapsed since circumstances, which he could not control, separated him from his native State; he has however, not ceased to watch, with the solicitude of affection, her progress since he left her borders; and he has endeavored, uninfluenced by local or personal interests, quietly to study and discover, if he could, the measures most likely to promote the prosperity of the *whole State*.

In some particulars he may err (for he is fallible); and therefore, far from presuming to dictate, he would but bring this, his humble offering to a great cause, deeply interesting to the country he loves best on earth, in the hope that his remarks may perchance prove at least suggestive of better thoughts than his, to the strong and eminently practical minds of some of his countrymen, now occupied with the subject of internal improvement in North Carolina.

The mere construction of a railroad, without reference to its termini, or the country over which it passes, is not improvement. There is no magical potency in the mere existence of such a road, necessarily conducive to wealth. It must be constructed to some particular end; and if this be not judiciously studied, and appreciated by the scale of probable results, it is obvious that money may be sadly misapplied in its construction. Hence, if a single town would build a road to terminate within its limits, the first inquiries are: "will it benefit the town to an extent equivalent to the outlay of money in its construction?"—"what products will it bring to the town for sale, for manufacture or for exportation?"—"through what region of country will it pass, and what, both in quantity and value, are the products of that country?" The subject thus presents itself to be examined judiciously in all its bearings, and the road, if resolved on, rests on a previously arranged *system*. This, however, while it plainly illustrates the indispensable need of a systematized plan of proceeding, covers the more local and particular interests of the supposed single town.

But there is a larger and more extended interest, requiring precisely similar judicious investigation and treatment, when we let our view reach over the limits of the whole State, of which that town forms but a part. If the town benefits by *system* in its proceedings, so also obviously will the State be benefited by first establishing a systematic plan, and then carrying it out as an *entire unity*. The State therefore has questions to investigate as well as the town. She must for instance ask, 'what are my products in all their variety and abundance?'—'where are they situated?'—'how can I best afford facilities to producers to convey their surplus to a market?'—'have I ports and harbors, either good by nature, or to be made good by labor, whence I, as a State, can freely communicate with the world outside of me, and, by sending abroad the surplus, receive in return, money or its equivalent, which will enrich my citizens?' All these and many other questions are to be answered before the State can wisely resolve on any system. But *a system it must have*, if it would perform aright the duty it owes to itself. There is also this strongly marked difference between a system devised for a single locality and one designed for a whole State. The former may benefit itself only, at the expense of the latter, by interfering with the higher interests of a general system; while the latter, by executing a general system judiciously devised, cannot but include in the execution, and therefore benefit, *every* locality really susceptible of permanent improvement. Generals may and will comprehend particulars; but particulars may be isolated, and not belong to generals.

Another consideration belongs to general systems, which is wanting in those that are local merely. The former may be so arranged (at least so far as circumstances will permit) as to *concentrate* in some degree the benefit of improvements, making them of value to *the State as a whole*, by giving *her* the largest return from the sale of her own surplus productions; while the latter may purchase for themselves indeed a local benefit, but by means which impoverish the general wealth, in affording facilities for the transportation of products to foreign depots, when better ones can be found at home. There is no selfishness in seeking to secure (as far as circumstances will permit) to the State herself, the value of that which the State herself produces; but there is a selfishness which, in the end, will prove (as all selfishness does) short-sighted indeed, in the determination to seek only a local benefit, regardless of the injury it may inflict on a wide-spread territory, of which the selfish spot forms but a fragment.

Now it is just this conflict between general and local interests which has caused so much money to be wasted, both in our own country, and in England, upon railroads. Fortunately, North Carolina has not yet proceeded so far in the actual work as to prevent the adoption of a wise *general system*: what she has already done may be incorporated into such a system, and we therefore proceed respectfully to suggest some thoughts as to what that system should be. It may take time thoroughly to complete it: some of its minor details too may doubtless be advantageously modified; and new details may be added, the value of which can only be revealed hereafter by facts and circumstances now unknown. But the great features of the system appear to be plain; and it may perhaps be deemed wise *now to adopt a settled plan* for those great features; and let the future work up to that plan. We shall be more apt to work wisely when we work to definite ends.

In endeavoring to devise a *system* of internal improvement for any country, we have first to inquire what the country already has; and secondly what she requires, and has not. We come therefore to the question, 'what does North Carolina already possess that may be made available in a general scheme of internal improvement?'

HARBORS AND INLETS.

The coast of North Carolina has long been more remarkable for its dangers, real or supposed, than perhaps any equal extent of the Atlantic boundary of the United States. If we proceed southward from Sandy Hook, the most eastern projection of land on the whole coast, down to the southern extremity of Florida, will be found at Cape Hatteras, near the centre of the ocean boundary of North Carolina. This projection gives to the coast of our State a peculiarity of formation unlike that of any other Atlantic State in the Union: north of the cape, the coast tends a little to the west of north; while south of it, its general direction is south-west by west, leaving however a considerable portion running due west from Cape Lookout, with a large extent of open sea directly south of it. It is this peculiarity of outline which has rendered the coast at once extensive and dangerous. The conflict of winds and currents at Hatteras has produced its unavoidable consequence in the creation of a shoal extending some distance from the land; while the region north of it presents a shore liable to perpetual change from every stormy wind, whether it come from the north, the north-east, the east, the south-east, or even the west. The ever-changing sands are consequently producing constant changes in the inlets along this coast. We have historic evidence of the fact. Not a good inlet now remains, and yet deep inlets existed when the first colonists came to Roanoke Island. South of the cape the coast is exposed, with one remarkable exception to be noticed presently, to every wind from the north-east and east around by the south to the south-west. It is not therefore a coast likely to afford good inlets.

If we enumerate the entrances from the sea, beginning at the north, we have these inlets: Currituck, New, Ocracoke, Cedar, Old Topsail or Beaufort, and the inlet at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Roanoke, which once existed between the Currituck and the New, has long since been closed. Of these, Ocracoke, Old Topsail and Cape Fear are the most important, and indeed the only ones which here require notice.

Ocracoke Inlet.—An inspection of the map will show that the portion of the country which must find its egress to the sea through this inlet, is as follows, viz:—

1. The counties on the north side of Albemarle Sound: viz., Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates and Hertford.

2. The counties between Albemarle and Pamplico Sounds: viz., Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington.

3. The towns of New Berne in Craven, and Washington in Beaufort County. Here is a large extent of territory, covering more than one half of the maritime counties of the State; and many of these counties (those in the northern part) are among the most fertile agricultural regions we have. If Ocracoke is a good and safe inlet, this region is well provided, by nature, with all it wants for commercial prosperity. We have, therefore, next to ask, 'what is Ocracoke, as an inlet?'

From the survey of Wimble, made by authority, in 1738, it would appear that Ocracoke consisted then of but *one* inlet, affording a depth of seventeen feet on the bar, and that Teache's hole within, had a depth of four fathoms. The channel, however, after passing the bar, shows on the chart, a depth in some places of but eight or nine feet, and the greatest channel depth marked on the chart is but fifteen.

The actual survey made by Price, about fifty years ago, shows great changes at Ocracoke.—There are on his chart *two* bars; that at the north marked ten feet in depth, and that at the south eighteen. Teache's hole is a small channel on the west side of Ocracoke, with but six feet of water in it. *Two* channels are also seen after crossing the bar; one on the north called 'Ship Channel,' with from two to seven fathoms of water in some parts; but also with two most serious obstructions; the one about midway, called the 'Bulkhead,' where the water is but ten feet deep; the other at the northern extremity of the channel where the depth is but eight and a half feet, at a place known as the 'Swash.' The other or southern channel, which passes on the south side of Shell Castle, is known as "Wallace's Channel." This has from one to five fathoms in certain parts; but like the Ship Channel, has also two obstructions, the one giving a depth of but twelve feet, and the other affording but seven and a half.

A "Beacon Island" appears to have existed when both charts were made; yet the same land is not designated by that name in both charts.—In Wimble's day (1738,) the seventeen feet bar was between the south end of Ocracoke Island and Beacon Island. In October, 1749, a storm so completely destroyed the latter, that it disappeared entirely; and in Price's day, a spot of dry sand had begun to show itself in its former place; while the Beacon Island of Price, is nearly two miles north of the spot, and is situated between the two channels. These facts may serve to show the changes to which this inlet is liable; and unhappily each change seems to be for the worse. A tradition may exist among the dwellers at Ocracoke, of eighteen feet of water having once covered their bar; but probably no pilot, now living there, ever saw such an auspicious occurrence. The truth is, that (to use the language of the report on the Coast Survey) "the shores both above and below Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras, present an *unprotected* and nearly even outline to the actions of storms and breakers." Great and frequent changes are consequently unavoidable. It will hence be seen that this inlet is quite uncertain, dangerous and changeable at best; and consequently, that part of the State to which it affords access from the sea, must correspondingly suffer.

Old Topsail or Beaufort Inlet.—This is about fifty miles distant from Ocracoke, by an air line, and is situated to the *westward* of Cape Lookout, *the coast running from the Cape almost due west*, for some seventy or eighty miles, and consequently, having for that distance the sea immediately *south of it*. It is this part of the coast which presents the "remarkable exception" to which we have alluded above.

The only region to which access is afforded from without by this inlet, is Beaufort and the lands in Carteret County.

As to this inlet, Wimble represents it, in the *sailing directions* attached to his chart of 1738, as having seventeen feet of water on the bar, while on the *chart* itself he marks but fifteen.—Professor Bache, superintendent of the Coast Survey, in his chart of 1851, represents it as having seventeen feet of water on the bar at mean low water. About four feet four inches was the highest rise of tide he observed; the mean may be computed at two feet and a half. The report on the Coast Survey, made to Congress in 1851, states that a "ship drawing twenty feet water can leave at any state of the tide, with almost any wind, and discharge her pilot *at sea* in from thirty to forty-five minutes after weighing anchor."

Of this inlet and harbor, the following facts may be affirmed.

1. From the survey of Wimble in 1738, up to that of Prof. Bache in 1851 (123 years,) scarce any changes have occurred; and such as have, have tended to make the inlet and harbor *better* instead of worse.

2. Wimble's survey shows the depth of *channel inside* of the bar to have been, in his day, very much the same that it now is; and the Coast Survey of 1851 states that "during the last thirty years there does not appear to have been any particular change, either in the shore line or shoals *within* the limits of the harbor. The causes and action of tide, &c., which first formed them, seem to continue them in their general position and extent."

3. The outside beach or "bank," protecting the harbor from the sea, is of an average width of about half a mile. "The sand-hills and ridges upon it (says the report on the Coast Survey) are from twenty to thirty-five or forty feet high, thus forming a good and sufficient shelter from both wind and sea, to all vessels anchored inside the banks; the holding ground is also good."

4. The harbor is very spacious, and the water deep enough; a little labor will make the land at Lenoxville, Beaufort, and Shepard's Point all immediately contiguous to any depth of water required.

5. There are certain natural causes likely to keep this inlet and harbor in their present condition. The experience of 123 years would seem to establish these causes as sufficient. They are as follows:

I. The shore here runs east and west, fronting to the south. To the eastward of this inlet Cape Lookout projects some eight or ten miles southwardly into the sea, forming thereby a cove, in which this inlet is placed. It makes a natural break-water. The report of the officer intrusted with this part of the Coast Survey, represents Cape Lookout as a prominent cause why the inlet has hitherto been preserved, and will continue to keep open, with probably deeper water than any other harbor on the coast. It explains the operation of this cause from the fact that the cape affords a shelter, and occasions also an eddy current. "The influence of these currents upon the inlet, opening, as it does, to the south, and in the 'bite' of the cove immediately under it, is to *cut and carry away* the sands and shoals which storms may throw up, and deposit them at the point of the cape. At least, it is obvious that the influence which has formed Cape Lookout, and creates the deep water and bold shore of this cove, immediately south of it, will not allow any deposits to take place at a point where the eddy and counter-currents have their greatest effect; while the projection of the cape, and the shoals extending beyond it, prevent the action of the sea within this cove from being as great, or having the same effect, as upon a coast presenting an unprotected and nearly even outline to the action of storms and breakers, as is the case on the shores both above and below Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras." This view is, we humbly think, sustained by the laws of physics; and the attentive reader will perceive that the effect of cutting and carrying away the sands in the cove, to deposit them at the point of the cape, is constantly to *increase* the extent of shelter and protection to the inlet which the cape already so signally affords. It perpetuates, therefore, the inlet.

II. Another natural cause for the excellence of this inlet and harbor arises from the fact that the harbor is in effect nothing more than a bay or basin formed by *the sea alone*. No fresh water rivers from the interior feed it, and bring down a deposit to meet the tidal influx from the sea, and thus contribute to fill up the harbor, or create a bar. The report of the Coast Survey thus speaks:—"The current through the inlet is wholly a tidal one, and the back waters of 'Bogue' and 'Core' sounds, and from 'Newport' and 'North' rivers, accumulate no more on the flood tide than escapes on the ebb; they are also of such extent, and so located, as to be materially affected by the tide, being filled and emptied by the flood and ebb; and there are no fresh water feeders to either of the rivers, sufficient to at all affect their currents." In fact, what are called "Newport" and "North" *rivers* will be seen, on an inspection of the map, to be nothing more than an extension of the bay that makes in from the ocean. The report thus proceeds: "There is thus a strong and continual tidal current through the inlet, and this current is not lost or overpowered by a heavy swell from the sea, deadening its effect, and throwing back the sand which it displaces, in shoals and bars; but it runs with the eddy current of the cove into which the inlet opens, and the same action and effect is continued that the current out of the inlet produces, all tending to preserve and deepen the channel."

The absence of any large body of water to the *westward* of this harbor and inlet, furnishes also a natural advantage which properly belongs to the consideration of this subject. If the reader will look upon the map of the State, and observe any of the inlets on the coast, opening from the large sounds, he will at once perceive the superior position of the inlet and harbor at Beaufort. Take Ocracoke for instance; *it is surrounded by water.* A wind from the *west* affects it as injuriously as any other. Such a wind operating on the large body of water *inside* may do quite as much injury as a storm from the ocean on the east. For what must be the effect of a heavy westwardly storm? The report of the Coast Survey answers. It "prevents the tide from flowing through the inlets from the ocean, while the water and surf from the sound heave up swashes and shoals on the inside." And this explains the perpetual changes of channel and shoals inside of the bar at Ocracoke. Now, suppose the storm to come on the east, from the sea, the effects are still worse; for, as the report says, "the waters of the sound are driven back, and shoals are thrown up and formed across the mouth of the inlet, without any counter influence to prevent or carry them away."

No wonder that with such facts existing, the report to Congress, of 1851, should thus speak:—"That the inlet and bar of Beaufort are probably the best on our whole eastern sea-coast, south of the Chesapeake Bay, is, I believe, a matter of fact, and needs no comment." This is expressed with caution. In the view of the present writer, more might safely have been said: in his opinion, it is *the best, except that of New York, on our whole Atlantic coast;* no exception is made of the harbors on the Chesapeake, because there is *water enough* at Beaufort, and it lies *immediately on the sea.* Thirty-five or forty minutes takes a ship in or out. According to the sailing directions on the chart of the coast surveyors, "it can be entered with the wind *from any point*, except between north and west;" and inside, "it affords shelter from all winds." As there is water *enough* for all purposes, these circumstances give it a decided advantage over Norfolk, for instance, which is situated many miles from the sea. *With water enough*, the nearer the sea, the better the harbor; because (says the Coast Survey) "there is no river or inland navigation to delay or require the towing of large vessels."

By placing a few lights and buoys (pointed out in the Coast Survey report of 1851,) we are informed that "with such guides, a *stranger* could enter, by *day or night*, without fear."

On the whole then, we conclude that *with the exception of New York, North Carolina has, in Beaufort, the best harbor and inlet on our whole Atlantic coast.*

Inlet to the Cape Fear River.—When we reflect how nobly Wilmington has exerted herself, in the cause of internal improvement, we cannot but regret the serious drawback to her prosperity, that is found in the entrance from the sea into the Cape Fear River. The coast immediately west of Cape Fear, is somewhat like that at Beaufort in its position; that is, it runs east and west, but not for so large a distance as at Beaufort. The projection of the cape too, would seem to furnish a protection in the cove it forms, similar to that afforded by Cape Lookout, at Beaufort; but the inlet is not, as at Beaufort, into a mere bay, making in from the sea; but into the river Cape Fear, which, with its tributaries, almost crosses the entire State, and reaches nearly to the Virginia line. The river itself has been one of the great natural causes that have contributed to produce the difficult and dangerous navigation at its entrance. A river of equal size emptying itself into the harbor of Beaufort, would soon begin to produce similar results.

The prosperity of Wilmington is a matter of moment to the State, and we therefore hope, that all the artificial means which science can suggest, may be successfully adopted to facilitate the ingress from the ocean into the Cape Fear river. The public spirit of the town has done very much, and we trust the General Government will freely aid in doing *all* that is possible. It is important to preserve the commercial prosperity of Wilmington. The State gets the whole benefit of it; for it keeps a large and profitable trade *within North Carolina*. We cannot, however, conceal from ourselves the fact that *a great deal must be done* to open, and keep open, the best approaches that can be made to the port of Wilmington. We cannot indeed, make for her such facilities as nature has made for Beaufort; but we can keep for her all she now has, and try to get more. And Wilmington has fairly entitled herself to all that we can do for her. She first stepped forward boldly, and that too, when she was small in population, and limited in resources, to redeem the State from a depression which had driven very many of her sons into other lands. Thus far, nearly all that has been done to this end, has been done by her, and we should, therefore, earnestly desire her increase and prosperity. No little spirit of local rivalry should induce either Wilmington, on the one hand, to desire a monopoly of all the trade and profits of the State; or the inhabitants of other localities, on the other, to withhold sympathy and aid in the noble struggle which she is making to overcome natural disadvantages. She grapples with them boldly, and, therefore, were there no other reason for it, deserves support from us all. But there is another reason: Wilmington and her railroads form a part of the very system of improvement which the present writer would humbly and respectfully suggest to his countrymen. Should the system be entirely carried out; nay, if Beaufort became a commercial city of many thousands; if all the rail roads of the contemplated system were built; still would the necessity of Wilmington but be the more apparent. Look on the map at the shape of the State. Her line of coast is nearly as long as her northern boundary line, separating her from Virginia, and quite as long as the line which divides her from South Carolina; while her remotest west converges to a point, with Tennessee north-west of her, and South Carolina on the south. No other Atlantic State but Florida, has such an extent of coast. Back of this coast she reaches in a straight line from the point of Cape Hatteras to the western side of Cherokee County, 450 miles; and possesses within her borders an almost incredible amount of mineral and other wealth, little known however beyond her limits.

He knows but little of the capacity of a railroad for transportation who imagines that *one* line from west to east will meet the demand for transportation of a country like this. He is equally ignorant who supposes that three hundred miles of coast does not need, in a country almost triangular, of which the coast is the base line, more than one commercial depot, if it be possible to obtain it. Again, the widest part of the State from North to South is precisely from Wilmington to Virginia. Railroads from the west may *cross* merely, in *two* lines, or even *three*, some of the counties which border on a line from Wilmington due north to Virginia; but what facilities do they afford those counties (extending over 180 miles) for transportation? The shape of our territory requires of us not merely to stretch our iron arms to our remotest west; but also to afford facilities to that broad range, in the east, that reaches from New Hanover to Northampton. Why should it be driven to the commercial towns of our northern neighbor, when we can furnish it with one at home? But we are anticipating: we return therefore to our subject of harbors to say, in conclusion, that as to inlets and harbors, Ocracoke, Beaufort, and Cape Fear, should alone occupy our attention. The first is available for small craft only, and gives ample reason to fear that natural causes will ever prevent its being much, if any, better than it is:—as to the second, it is as good as we could desire; or at least, so good that it offers facilities for carrying on commerce both foreign and domestic on a large scale, and in ships of large size:—and as to the third, while vessels of the largest size cannot enter it, and probably never will, it still, we trust, may be improved, and can carry on a lucrative commercial business in smaller craft; and is very important to the State as one of her commercial towns.

RIVERS.

We shall speak first of those which find their outlets in the sounds and Atlantic.

An inspection of the map will show us in the north-east corner of the State a number of streams, short but broad, emptying into Albemarle Sound on its northern side. Of these Pasquotank and Chowan alone require our notice. Upon the first, in the county of Pasquotank, stands the flourishing town of Elizabeth City; and on the last, or near its junction with the Sound, is Edenton. Vessels come in at Ocracoke, and go up to both; but the navigation obviously is very tedious, not to say dangerous. The region north of these towns is, however, very fertile, and its productions are much more apt to reach the sea by way of Norfolk and the Chesapeake, than by Ocracoke. The great Dismal Swamp Canal long ago made this part of the State somewhat tributary to Virginia.

The Roanoke entering Albemarle at its western extremity, is the next large river with which we meet in our progress southward. Between it and the Chowan, however, comes in a small stream, the Cashie, on which stands the town of Windsor in Bertie County. On the Lower Roanoke, Plymouth, Williamston, and Hamilton are the most important places. Vessels come to these, and boats can navigate the river for some distance above. The country on the Roanoke is in general fertile; but its products are for the most part, we believe, disposed of in Virginia. North Carolina does not derive from the north-eastern section of the State (unquestionably one of her most valuable for agricultural purposes) any thing at all equal to that which Virginia, by *artificial* means solely (the Dismal Swamp Canal), has drawn away from it.

Leaving the Roanoke, we come next upon the Tar, which, at its lower extremity, takes the name of Pamlico, and empties into Pamlico Sound. On the Pamlico stands, in the county of Beaufort, the flourishing town of Washington. This town, by means of plank roads, which centre at Greenville on the river, and are brought from the country above and around that place, commands a considerable trade, by means of the river, which is navigable as far as Greenville. An effort is in progress to make the stream navigable above from Greenville to Tarborough. It can undoubtedly be done, and when done, will add to the prosperity of Washington. She has, however, in common with all that part of the State, the waters of which communicate with the sea at Ocracoke, a barrier to her progress, which probably no human skill will ever entirely overcome. She will always want a good inlet there.

We next come to the Neuse, upon which at its junction with the Trent stands the town of New Berne. This town once carried on a considerable commerce with the West Indies, and was prosperous, though of late years, it has declined. Its great obstacle to prosperity, even in its best days, was that which we have named in the case of Washington, *the bar at Ocracoke.* As to the Neuse, steamboats in certain states of the river can run up to Waynesborough in Wayne County, and indeed, even to Smithfield in Johnston, which is but twenty-eight miles from Raleigh. But at other times they cannot ascend as high as Waynesborough. Efforts, however, are in progress for so improving the river, that four feet of water can be had at all times up to Waynesborough. Of their success (if properly conducted) we have no doubt. A small canal, extending across the dividing line between Craven and Carteret Counties, and uniting the waters of the Neuse with those of Beaufort Harbor, by joining Clubfoot and Harlowe's Creeks, allows the passage of small boats from New Berne to Beaufort. The Trent River might also easily be made navigable for some distance above New Berne.

Next we come upon the Cape Fear, which makes its way to the ocean by its own inlet. On this river stands the very prosperous and growing town of Wilmington, which has no natural check in the way of its onward progress, but the obstructions at the mouth of the river. Of the Cape Fear itself above Wilmington we have to say that steamboats now ply on it up to Fayetteville, a very important place, and destined to become much more so, as the centre of a large inland trade, and a depot from which will be distributed the products of the State, to every point on the seaboard that has an available inlet from the ocean.

Above Fayetteville, the river is at certain times navigable for barges and flat-boats, and it is to be desired that it might, if possible, be made so at all times. These are the principal water courses to be mentioned, as reaching the sea on the coast of North Carolina.

Of the Yadkin and Catawba, we will not at present, speak; not because they are unimportant, but because we wish now to consider the more immediately available natural advantages which will benefit North Carolina particularly. These two rivers reach the sea in South Carolina.

There is an inland stream, a tributary to the Cape Fear, which remains to be noticed. This is the Deep River, the important part of which is chiefly in Chatham County. It is important because it passes there through a region made exceedingly valuable by extensive fields of coal of the very first quality. A large amount of money has been expended in the improvement of the Deep River, and the works are rapidly approaching completion. The enterprise deserves to be crowned with success, and the present writer has no doubt it will be. It will be of great importance to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

RAILROADS.

From what has been already said, it will be seen that Beaufort and Wilmington are the two prominent points on or near the sea where the chief commerce of the State must centre. As to the first, it has no connection with the rich interior west of it, though possessed of one of the finest harbors on our Atlantic coast; and as to the last, nature gave it nothing but the precarious advantage of a river, not passing through a very fertile country, and not always affording the means of transit from any great distance. Wilmington tried the experiment of becoming prosperous and wealthy by using the simple means which nature had provided, and the experiment proved a failure. She saw that she must find some other mode of connecting herself with the rich country of which she was a part. That the connexion would be mutually advantageous, giving to the one a market, and to the other the materials wherewith to build up a prosperous commerce, was obvious enough.

True, Wilmington was small and poor, but she looked with a wise and provident forethought to the future; and with a brave heart she went forward, content to endure, if necessary, present privations for the sake of certain, though it might be, slow coming prospective benefits. *She resolved to build a Railroad.* And, struggling on through almost insurmountable difficulties, she at last accomplished it; and made herself thereby the largest and most prosperous town in the State. These things are mentioned to her honor, and for the encouragement of us all, for there is more work yet to be done in the State.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, as it is called, runs in a line almost due north and south across the State from Wilmington to Weldon, passing at the distance of about half its length, the thriving town of Goldsborough in Wayne County, which owes its existence to the railroad. It traverses from south to north the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Wayne, the south-west corner of Edgecombe, Nash, and Halifax. If a distance of five and twenty miles be taken on each side of the road (thus making a belt fifty miles in width across the broadest part of the State, and about 140 miles long,) we shall find that on the left or western side of the road, we include parts of Brunswick, Bladen, nearly all of Sampson and Johnston, with parts of Franklin and Warren; and on the eastern side, a small portion of Onslow and Jones, nearly all of Lenoir and Greene, part of Pitt, and nearly the whole of Northampton. Suppose we concede that Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir and Jones would, by means of the rivers Neuse and Trent, find a market at Newbern; there still remains a large and productive region to find an outlet for its surplus productions by this road to Wilmington. And should it even be urged that Northampton, Halifax, Warren, and Franklin will most readily find their market in the towns of Virginia (a point by no means conceded); there is yet left a large portion of country to which the readiest outlet for its productions is furnished by this road. Add to this that it is on the great line of travel from north to south, and its importance to the State is at once apparent. Beside, as we have already intimated, the shape of the State is such as to require, for the full benefit to herself of all her advantages, *two* or more great lines, one running longitudinally, and one transversely, and crossing each other somewhere in the line of the broadest part of the State. Wilmington has built one of the transverse lines, and is emphatically a North Carolina road; for all it gathers or can gather, whether of produce or passengers, passes through one of the commercial towns of the State, and *can go nowhere else.* But, let us see what *facts* demonstrate. A very good test of the value of the road, not to Wilmington only, but also to North Carolina, may be gathered from the aggregate amount of the commercial operations of Wilmington in one year. It is fair to conclude that the road contributed its share at least to produce the result.

From an exact statement of her exports for the year 1853, they would appear to be as follows:—

Exports from the port of Wilmington for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

COMPILED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.,	113,817	1,457
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.,	51,828	21,454
Rosin, bbls.,	369,770	10,689
Tar, bbls.,	21,609	4,521
Pitch, bbls.,	5,919	1,904
Pine, or Rosin Oil, bbls.,	463	20
Timber, P. P., feet	1,030,444	85,144
Lumber, P. P., feet,	25,646,792	12,511,158
Pea Nuts, or Ground Peas, bu.,	69,624	87
Paper, News, bundles,	2,120	
Corn, bushels,	1,709	1,250
Flour, bbls.,	1,349	86
Wheat, bushels,	302	
Cotton, bales,	7,515	
Do. Sheeting, bales,	2,320	
Do. Yarns, "	2,581	
Do. Warp, "	122	
Do. Waste, "	317	
Wool, bales,	182	
Shooks, hhds.,		200
Varnish, bbls.,		23
Treenails,		5,500
Laths,		13,500
Staves, M.		154,782
Rice, casks,	1,724	252
Do. Rough, bushels,	102,917	

MISCELLANEOUS COASTWISE.

Dried Fruits, 67 hhds., 972 bbls., 159 boxes, 181 bags.	Varnish, [illegible]
Fur, 10 boxes, 1 hhd., 2 bales.	Molasses, [illegible]
Hides 711, and 236 bundles.	Brandy, [illegible]
Sheep-skins, bundles, 43.	Eggs, [illegible]
Rags, bales, 72.	Coal, [illegible]
Tobacco, hhds. 7, boxes 286.	Tallow, [illegible]
Leather, sides, 154; bundles, 55.	Old Copper, [illegible]
Feathers, bags, 6.	Reeds, [illegible]
Wax, hhds., 20; casks, 7; bags 17; bbls. 75; boxes [illegible]	Batts, bales, [illegible]
Bacon, hhds., 6.	Mdze., 347 [illegible] 21 bbls., [illegible]
Copper ore, bbls., 4,216; boxes, 36.	Wood, [illegible]
Old Iron, tons, 993.	Nails, [illegible]
" 8 hhds. 3 tierces, 12 bbls.	Tea, chests, 1
	Fish, [illegible]
	Pipes, 21 [illegible]
	Sugar, [illegible]

The value of her Spirits of Turpentine, [illegible] Lumber and Timber thus exported, [illegible] nearly four millions of dollars, and her [illegible] ports probably exceeded in value [illegible] This Railroad has just declared [illegible] dividend of 3 per cent.

But Wilmington has done yet more [illegible] struction of *The Manchester Rai[illegible]* runs from Wilmington south-westwardly [illegible] chester in South Carolina. By means [illegible] road, Wilmington is able to afford to [illegible] going South, a continuous line of tra[illegible] rail to Charleston. This road has but just [illegible] menced operations, and it is not possi[illegible] what its entire effect may be. It now [illegible] though by a circuitous route, a comm[illegible] with Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, [illegible] own State. The distance, however, by [illegible] is not much less than twice what it w[illegible] were there a direct line from Charlotte [illegible] etteville, and another from Fayetteville [illegible] mington.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail[illegible] road, though *in* North Carolina, [illegible] true interest, we apprehend, but little [illegible] dency is to divert to Petersburg and Nor[illegible] Virginia what might have better found a se[illegible] in our own State. Proceeding from Raleigh [illegible] strikes the Petersburg road at Hicksford in V[illegible] ginia, just north of our northern boundary, [illegible] by means of a short cross-road from Gaston [illegible] Weldon, unites itself also to the Seaboard [illegible] Roanoke Railroad, which runs to Portsm[illegible] opposite Norfolk. No wonder that the [illegible] men of Norfolk were so willing to commence [illegible] with enthusiasm, and a spirit of fraternizing (somewhat, it must be confessed, of mod[illegible] birth,) the completion of this little road fr[illegible] Gaston to Weldon, which was to let them, as [illegible] fondly hoped, into the very heart of the mineral region of North Carolina. There [illegible] ever, one particular connected with railr[illegible] obvious, that it seems strange it should [illegible] been, in this case, overlooked. Of two [illegible] from the interior, terminating at shipping p[illegible] *the shortest is the best, and will ultimately [illegible] the produce designed for exportation.* Now N[illegible] folk is by an air-line, and by railroad also, [illegible] *distant* from Raleigh than either Wilmington [illegible] Beaufort. The only circumstance that can [illegible] the advantage that a shorter line possesses, is [illegible] termination at a harbor very difficult of ing[illegible] and egress, or of too little depth of water [illegible] large vessels. As to Wilmington, we may [illegible] cede that it is inferior to Norfolk in its cap[illegible] as a harbor; still it can, and does, carry [illegible] large trade by sea, and employs, at this mome[illegible] an amount of tonnage greater, in proportion [illegible] its mercantile capital, than that of Norfolk; [illegible] as to Beaufort, it is actually *superior* to Norfolk as a harbor. The rule we have stated will there[illegible] fore apply; and just as surely as that business men study their interest, just so sure is it that as matters of trade assume *that position to which* they are ultimately brought by laws which no [illegible] of man can alter or repeal, the produce which comes from the West to Raleigh will find [illegible] way, except perhaps in some peculiar cases, [illegible] Wilmington and Beaufort for shipment. In [illegible] first place it can now go by the road from Raleigh to Goldsborough, and from thence the Wilming[illegible] ton and Raleigh road proceeds to Wilmington. The distance is not only less, as we have said, than to Norfolk, but there is no turning [illegible] almost a right angle, as at Gaston, and again [illegible] Weldon, but all proceeds in an uninterrupted [illegible] And as to Beaufort, it may proceed from Raleigh to Goldsborough, and thence even by Newbern to Beaufort in less time than it can to Norfolk and find there a harbor from which, in [illegible] minutes, a ship drawing twenty feet can take to sea. Even if Beaufort were (as it is not) more distant from Raleigh than Norfolk, the superior advantage of speedy transmission [illegible] would form an exception to the general rule we have stated, and draw the produce to Beaufort. At either Wilmington or Beaufort, North Carolina derives the entire benefit from her own productions.

The North Carolina Central Railroad, [illegible] termed, extends from Goldsborough to Raleigh, thence to Hillsborough in Orange County, Greensborough in Guilford, Lexington in Davidson, Salisbury in Rowan, and terminates at Charlotte in Mecklenburg. An inspection of the map [illegible] show that it forms almost a semi-circle; and [illegible] suggest that it is somewhat of a misnomer to [illegible] it a "central" road, except on the ground that [illegible] describes a large segment of a circle in the central part of the State. It does not run through its centre on a line from east to west. Of [illegible] road, the part between Goldsborough and Raleigh is finished, and a large portion of that [illegible] Raleigh—the precise amount we do not know [illegible] may however be said, we believe, that this [illegible] is nearly ready for use.

At Charlotte there comes in from the South the South Carolina and Charlotte road, which opens this country to *Charleston.* Our southern neighbor therefore performs for us the same [illegible] office on the south, that Virginia does on the north.

These we believe are all the roads that [illegible] actually made, though others are in progress, [illegible] some in contemplation. We will speak first of those in progress.

1. We believe the surveys are now in progress for a direct road from Fayetteville to the coal fields in Chatham County on the Deep River. This is called the Western Road.

2. The surveys have been made, and the books are about to be opened for subscriptions to a road from Goldsborough to New Berne, and from the latter place to Beaufort. This is called the North Carolina and Atlantic road.

3. A road, we believe, is also in progress from some point on the Roanoke, near our northern boundary, which is to join those that now drain us for the benefit of Virginia. This is called the Roanoke Valley Road.

There may be others, of which we have not heard, but these we think are the principal ones in progress.

To be Continued.

Bank of Washington.—This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, besides carrying about 2 per cent to the surplus fund.

Newbern Atlantic.

The Washington "Star" announces that there is no Member of Congress from New Hampshire now in Washington, all of them having gone to Concord, as the Star infers, to attend to the more important business of helping their Legislature to choose United States Senators.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JAMES BANKS.

RALPH P. BUXTON.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS

Mt Mourne, " Monday, " 19.
Salisbury, Tuesday, " 20.

A GENERAL SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—One of the most remarkable productions of the age is the pamphlet which we propose to re-publish entire in the Observer, giving the first part in to-day's paper. It is remarkable for the comprehensiveness of its views, for the intimate acquaintance with the interests and wants of every portion of the State of North Carolina, for the excellence of its spirit, and the elegance of its style. But most of all that it is a labor of love, a contribution to his good old mother from one who loves her with intense affection. Distinguished in early life within her borders, he many years ago was induced by peculiar circumstances to transfer his residence to a distant State. Fame has followed him through all the long years that have succeeded; but "his heart, untravelled," has still fondly clung to his native State, and amidst pursuits entirely foreign to the physical improvement of this work-day world, he has never lost sight of her, has never ceased to desire her prosperity and advancement, and has now embodied the results of much reflection and information in a pamphlet of 50 pages, accompanied by two valuable maps. It may add to the interest which our readers must take in this remarkable production, to know, that though he long since ceased to have any pecuniary interest in the State, he has not only thus given his time to the preparation of the pamphlet, but has published a handsome edition of it at his own expense.

We would like to see 50,000 copies of it in print, that every reading man in the State might see for himself what North Carolina may become if she will but resolve to imitate the noble example which so many of her sister States have set her; and by which they have been enriched and exalted in the scale of Nations. It is not possible that it can fail to exert a beneficial influence wherever it is read. Therefore we publish it, and therefore we propose, if we can get assistance in paying the cost, to print a large edition, either in pamphlet form or on a single newspaper sheet, for gratuitous distribution. The author has kindly placed at our disposal the plates of the Maps, from which we can have copies struck off to accompany our edition.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—It is seldom that a ceremony of more interest occurs in our town than that which took place on Thursday last, of the laying of the corner stone of the Female High School. Whether we regard the wise liberality which has contributed a sum sufficient to erect such an Institution on a large scale,—the advantages of the combination of scientific and domestic education which will through its means be afforded,—the home friendships which it will contribute to form among individuals and classes who might otherwise, though living in the same town, ever remain strangers to each other,—or the saving of money to the community,—it is emphatically *an event* in the history of our town. Such it was evidently felt to be; for it is not often that such an assemblage is seen here as collected to witness the laying of the corner stone.

A Procession was formed, (under the Marshalship of Col. C. Lutterloh, assisted by Messrs. G. W. I. Goldston and Joshua McDaniel,) including the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Citizens, and hundreds of boys and girls from all the schools in town. A large number of ladies also assembled on the spot. The ceremonies were opened by prayer and singing; after which Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., delivered a very appropriate Address, in which he dwelt with eloquent emphasis on the benefits of female education. The stone—a handsome block of white marble, suitably inscribed,—was then placed in its proper position by Mr. George Lauder, of the Masonic Fraternity, and Mr. John Smith, of the Odd Fellows; and Maj. A. M. Campbell, Master of the Lodge of Ancient York Masons, placed in its cavity the various books, papers, pamphlets, coins, &c. (including a Bible, and a list of the various officers, National, State, local, and academical.) After the cavity was closed, Maj. Campbell completed the ceremony by pouring on oil and wine and wheat, accompanied by the prescribed forms of that ancient Fraternity.

Wm. H. Haigh, Esq., then delivered a congratulatory address, dwelling with much satisfaction on the increasing prosperity of Fayetteville, of which the present enterprise is one of the evidences and results.

The main building, under the superintendence of Mr. Vernon, the Architect, and Mr. G. S. Buie, the Contractor, is progressing handsomely, the massive brick walls being already from two to six feet above the surface of the ground. It will be 80 feet in length by 50 feet in depth, two stories high, surmounted by a handsome dome.

CANDIDATES.

Granville.—For the Senate John Bullock; for the Commons, Jas. S. Amis, Willie Perry, Col. L. C. Edwards; all Whigs.

Halifax.—The following are the Whig nominations in this County. Senate. Mason L. Wiggins. Commons. Rich'd H. Smith and Jas. D. Perkins.

YADKIN COUNTY.—Josiah Cowles, Sen. has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the Commons.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed the Maine Liquor Law.

We have had frequent occasion to notice the malignant spirit of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express towards our distinguished Senator, Mr. Badger, arising, doubtless, from Mr. Badger's scorning to take the pains to purchase good will by such means as are too common in Washington. It is a contemptible spirit, which the Express ought to be ashamed to tolerate.

The following is the latest instance, in a letter published in that paper of Saturday last:

"The best informed whigs of North Carolina are of the opinion that Mr. Badger will lose his election to the Senate by the very course he adopted to secure it, viz., his speech in favor of the Nebraska bill. The passage of that bill has destroyed the Whig party of the South, and consequently the Whigs of North Carolina have now no particular object to gain in carrying the Legislature. It is of no consequence to them whether Mr. Badger or Mr. Clingman be elected to the Senate. They are absolved from all allegiance to Mr. Badger by Mr. Badger's own act. After Mr. B. has voluntarily gone over to the Democrats, how can he blame the Whigs of North Carolina for refusing to go to the polls in August to secure his re-election in the Senate."

Now the whole of this is a malignant falsehood. It is well known in North Carolina that Mr. Badger was never near so strong in the affections of his party at home as he is now; and indeed so great is his popularity that not only the entire Whig party but many democrats openly express their desire for his re-election. *His* popularity, instead of interfering with the success of the Whigs at the ensuing election, will undoubtedly contribute to that success, which we confidently anticipate.

The North Carolinian attempts to refute the Whig argument as to the vastness of the interest which the old States ought to have in the 1,400,000,000 of acres of public lands, by declaring, that an immense proportion of the public domain is of a desert and uninhabitable character, lying on the outskirts of civilization; and by asking, with an air of affected triumph, "who will settle on it? Who will give a dollar and a quarter an acre for it?"

It is not probable, it is true, that many people would settle there, or give that price for it all, *now*. But do we not constantly see, that what is to-day the outskirts of civilization, is to-morrow a great, populous and thriving region? Twenty years ago, who would have given ten cents an acre for the land in Minnesota, which is now worth twenty dollars an acre? Just so it will soon be with that vast region, which the North Carolinian depreciates. Even now great companies are forming at the North to go to Nebraska and Kansas. In a very few years—few indeed in the history of a nation,—the whole immense region between the Atlantic and Pacific will be alive with people.

Nobody expects to have all the public domain bought or sold now, or for fifty years to come. But whether sold now, or a hundred years hence, is a matter which in no degree affects the rights of the proprietors, or the ultimate value of their property. The old States are joint owners of the lands, and be they worth much or little, they are entitled to a fair share of them.

MR. SHAW'S SPEECH.—We noticed in the Congressional Globe, a day or two since, a very lengthy speech by the Hon. H. M. Shaw of the Nag's Head District, in opposition to a distribution of a portion of the public lands or their proceeds among all the States.

Of course Mr. Shaw has the right to speak upon any subject he may choose. But it seems to us that he might have been much more usefully employed in defending rather than opposing the interests of North Carolina. He finds time to speak against distribution; can he find none to speak for Nag's Head? Early in the present session, Mr. Badger obtained the passage of a bill by the Senate making available an appropriation for that Inlet, but from that day to this we have heard nothing of it. Does Mr. Shaw lack the influence in a Locofoco House to have a simple correction made? or does he want the *will*? In either case he is not a fit representative.

LIGHT IN A DARK REGION.—A correspondent in Edgecombe county writes us that he thinks Gen. Dockery will get 100 more votes in Edgecombe and Nash counties than were ever given to any Whig. He adds,

"I have always voted with the old fogy fellows, but I am bound to say something in favor of the Old Farmer this year. I am bound to come out of the fog; I can't see well enough among the old fogies. The sun has got up, and the fog has got off of me in that point. Mr. Bragg does not take well with us. He is too bitter at the bar for us. We like the Old Farmer best."

Mr. Bragg was elected to the Legislature in 1842. After serving that session he was a candidate for re-election in 1844, and *was beaten*. He was again a candidate in 1846, and *was again beaten*. He then gave it up, and has not since been a candidate.

Other Locofocos have been elected since to the Legislature from his county; a fact which shows that *he has not the confidence of his own party at home*. His neighbors know him and will not trust him. Why should people from other parts of the State trust him?

The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. the earnings of its first year's business. And the Bank of Yanceyville has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

A meeting has been held at Yadkinville, Yadkin county, 19 miles north-west of Mocksville, to provide for connecting that place by plank road with the F. & W. Plank Road at Winston.

FIRES.—$500,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at Worcester on Wednesday night last; and $50,000 worth on Thursday at Baltimore.

ENORMOUS CIRCULATION.—In a speech in the House, a few days since, Mr. Olds stated *officially* the circulation through the mails of the N. Y. Tribune. It is, 5,950 daily, 11,900 semi-weekly, and 103,900 copies of the Weekly Tribune. Besides this, the Daily Tribune has a very large city circulation.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 12th inst. contains an article in relation to a connection from this place directly West. It presents considerations worthy of the attention of our community. We wish, however, to correct some mistakes into which the Observer has fallen. The distance from Charlotte to Charleston is not now 280 miles by Railroad. It is only 245—135 from Charleston to Columbia, and 110 from Columbia to Charlotte. The proposed route from Charlotte to Wilmington would not bring Charlotte within 208 miles of Charleston. On the contrary, the point of junction between the proposed new Road and the Manchester Railroad, would be about 180 miles from Charlotte by railroad, while it would be only 50 to Wilmington. The suggestion of the Observer in regard to the short distance necessary to make a connection between the proposed Road and the South Carolina Roads, at a point between Wadesboro' and Rockingham, has engaged attention here already.—*Wil. Journal.*

We had not the means at hand to state accurately the distance from Charlotte to Charleston by the present route, and appear to have been led into a mistake. A little carelessness of expression in our article has led the Journal to correct us in another particular, however, about which we are not mistaken, viz: that Charlotte would be brought within about 208 miles of Charleston, by a road from Whiteville to Charlotte. What we meant was, that by that road, and a short branch from it to Cheraw, the distance from Charlotte to Charleston would be reduced from 245 miles to 208, or even less.

The Journal itself has committed an error, evidently, by printing *Charlotte* instead of *Charleston*, in the last place in which the word occurs in its paragraph above.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—The Wilmington Journal says that Fayetteville Flour is very firm, with light stock and fair demand. Sales at $9 for superfine, from store and wharf.

NORTHERN CANAL FLOUR.—The same paragraph states that Canal flour has advanced, and now sells at $12 to $14 per bbl.

"A prophet has honor any where but in his own country." Canal flour sells in Wilmington, North Carolina, at $3 to $5 more than home made. Whilst in New York, North Carolina flour sells for about 50 cents more than their home made. All right, we suppose, except that our neighbors pay from $3 to $5 where the more shrewd Northerner pays but 50 cents—"for the whistle," that is, for the fashion of the thing.

The passage of the Nebraska bill has caused the breaking up of old party lines in the free States. This morning's mail brings us four significant facts: 1st. That the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Whig, which has been strongly pro-slavery, advocates the re-election of Wheeler, Loco, from that city to Congress, and every other democrat or whig, every where, who voted against the bill. 2d. That the democrats of Iowa have laid on the shelf, by a decided vote, Mr. Henn, who voted for the bill. 3d. That Senator Pettit of Indiana, attempted to address his friends at home a few days ago, and they would not listen to him, because of his vote for the bill. He was hissed down. 4th. That a memorial has been sent to Congress, signed by 3000 of the first men in Boston, asking the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Senator Pettit's and Mr. Henn's are not the only cases in which it will be found that the Northern Locofocos are no more favorable to the South than Northern Whigs.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The Albany Argus, Hard Locofoco, publishes a list of the soft or administration papers in New York with a statement of their position on the Nebraska Bill. There are 39 in all; 27 oppose the bill; 6 express no definite opinion; and 6 are in favor of it. Of the last, *three* are edited by Post Masters, *one* by an official printer, and *one* by a Custom House officer.

CHOLERA.—There were 53 deaths from cholera in New York last week.

The Fourth of July will be duly celebrated at Fayetteville by the customary ceremonies. B. Fuller, Esq., has consented to deliver the oration, and Col. John W. Cameron to read the Declaration of Independence.—*N. Ob.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Arabia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

The political intelligence generally is without any very startling incidents, though with a somewhat more pacific tone.

Omer Pacha, after a conference with the allied generals, marched 90,000 men to Silistria.

Austria positively and unequivocally demands of Russia, under certain penalties, to evacuate the principalities of Turkey.

From the Black Sea we have not a word of intelligence relative to the operations of the fleet.

Silistria still held bravely out against the Russian forces, up to the 27th ult.

Eight thousand French troops have landed at Pireus and took possession.

Several skirmishes are reported without any result.

Cotton had advanced ¼d. Sales of the week 56,470 bales. Middling uplands 5¾d.

Flour was firmer.

The weather throughout England was propitious, and the crops promised abundantly. There had been fine, refreshing rains.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen received license to practice law in the Superior Courts of the State, viz:

James H. Everitt,	Wayne,
H. LaF. Alexander,	Mecklenburg,
A. R. McDonald,	Moore,
William Hicks,	Granville,
Thomas H. Gilliam,	Washington,
Joseph K. Marriott,	Wake,
J. J. B. Hilliard,	Halifax,
Francis E. Shober,	Forsyth.

Five shares of Merchants' Bank stock, dividend off, sold yesterday for $130 per share.

Newbern Atlantic.

Fine times in our county of Guilford! Only one candidate out for the Legislature, only one out for Sheriff, and nobody at all in jail!

Greens. Patriot.

Cholera is extending to many towns in the West, especially along the rivers. It does not yet prevail any where to an alarming degree. Some cases have also occurred at New York and one case at Boston. In the latter city, authorities are taking active measures to have the city thoroughly cleansed of all filth and impurities.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Thursday last, Mr. Badger presented memorials from Wilmington, Raleigh, Newbern, and Guilford county, in favor of a reduction of ocean postage.

Mr. Mason of Va. presented similar memorials from Virginia, expressing his surprise that such memorials should come from the interior. He did not wish it to be inferred that he was in favor of the resolution.

[Those memorials were gotten up by Mr. Elihu Burritt.]

On Wednesday, a long debate arose on the House resolution to adjourn on the 14th of August, which was finally amended, 25 to 16, so as to provide for a recess from the 17th July to the 16th October.

On Thursday, Mr. Rockwell from Massachusetts appeared and took his seat under an appointment from the Governor, in place of Mr. Everett resigned.

Mr. Clayton spoke at length in favor of the indigent insane bill.

On Friday, a bill was passed to authorise the coining of $50 and $100 gold pieces.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of importance occurred, except that on the subject of postage, Mr. Smith of N. Y. moved that "at the end of two years the Post Office Department shall be abolished, and individuals and associations be left free to carry letters as to carry anything else." [We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Gerrit Smith, that when he abolishes one of the most important and valuable features of government, he had better at the same time provide for abolishing the government itself.]

On Friday, the bill to increase the rates of postage on letters and papers was *rejected*, 94 to 51.

On Saturday, the House was engaged upon business relating to the Territories.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—An extended account of the second visit of Commodore Perry's squadron to Japan has been published, showing the auspicious result of his negotiations. The reception extended to Commodore Perry was extremely cordial and friendly, and the Japanese appear to have given up their seclusion from the world with a good grace if not with an entire willingness. The accounts which we publish show that every point on which the Commodore insisted was yielded, and the good will entertained toward the expedition and the people of the United States was earnestly manifested. They have agreed to open *two ports*, Simodi in Niphon and Hakatam on the Island, to American Commerce, and to substitute others if these should be found inconvenient. They also agree to treat with kindness any Americans who may come among them, and to furnish water and provisions for all American vessels that may visit their coast. Coal depots and a supply of coals are also to be granted for American Steamers. It is stated that Com. Perry proposed to extend the privileges thus conceded, to other nations, but the Japanese refused. They also denied that any concessions had been made to the Russians.

The expedition has thus abundantly vindicated the wise statesmanship and foresight that originated it, whilst its execution has evinced on the part of Commodore Perry an ability and discretion that at all times proved equal to the discharge of the delicate and important duties committed to him.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Opening of Commerce with Japan—New Feature in the Nebraska Bill.—The government, I learn, has received despatches from Commodore Perry, fully confirming the statement that he has succeeded in satisfactorily opening commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan.

A new and important feature seems to have been discovered with reference to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which leaves in existence an old law of 1834 that to all intents and purposes excludes foreigners from those territories, except by a passport from the Secretary of War. This discovery was made by Mr. Benton, and has produced much excitement. It, in other words, almost restores the principle of the Clayton amendment.

A bill to amend and obviate this difficulty will probably be introduced during the present week. It is therefore anticipated that the old excitement on this vexed question will be renewed.

Drowned.—A laboring man by the name of Reich, of Alamance county, was drowned in the Cape Fear River on Tuesday last, at Red Rock, near the residence of John C. Williams, Esq. He was in a canoe with two negro men, when it capsized, and he being unable to swim, was immediately drowned. He is represented as quite an estimable man. The negroes both swam out.—*North Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14.—The prospect of a good wheat crop in this State is not encouraging. The rust has shown itself on a large portion of the crop. The corn and cotton crops look well. Georgia papers state that all the crops look well.

Great Sale.—We attended the sale of the Rev. Thales McDonald's property on last Tuesday. There was quite a large assemblage of people, and property generally brought fair prices. Judge Ellis bought the "home tract" of land at $10,000. Ex-Governor Morehead bid off another tract, including a valuable water power in the Yadkin river, at $8,000. The total amount of the land sales was $21,211. 34 or 35 negroes were sold, bringing a gross amount of upwards of $18,000. Negro fellows ranged from about $800 to $1,050, and one extra hand brought $1,210. Mules ranged from $125 to $178. 17 Mules and 10 horses brought a gross amount of $3,070. The amount of sales on Tuesday was about $43,000, which will nearly or quite cover the indebtedness. The sale was to continue on Wednesday, and it was thought there would be 8 or 10 thousand dollars worth of property to be sold on that day.

Salisbury Banner.

BOSTON, June 15.

Heavy Failure.—The failure of a leading merchant, largely engaged in the East India and California trade, is announced. His liabilities are estimated at $250,000, which will fall chiefly on the South.

MARRIED,

In Randolph County, on the 8th instant, by Rev. Jesse Rankin, WM. D. LINDSAY, M. D., to Mrs. ELIZABETH HOGAN.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 17th inst. WILLIAM CRUMP, infant Son of Joseph and Amanda Utley.

Also, in this town on the 17th inst., OWEN, son of A. A. T. and Ann J. Smith, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On yesterday, in this county, Mrs. ELENDER ARNETT, aged 80 years.

Near Chapel Hill, on Sunday the 11th inst., Mr. JESSE HARGRAVE, a valuable and much respected citizen.

Near Carthage, Moore, on Sunday the 11th inst., COLIN McIVER, infant son of Sarah and Alexander Kelly.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 19.

BACON—	9¾ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES, E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8¼ a 8¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8 a 8¼	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS,	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	7 75 a 7 80	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 50 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 10 a 1 15	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Sweles, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6¾	WHITE LEAD,	$2 a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Very little offering; price for all good grades fully maintained.

Flour—No change worthy of notice.

Corn—Very little coming in by wagons; price fully up to quotation.

Turpentine—An advance of 5 cents. Spirits 37.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 3 20, yellow dip 2 95. Spirits 40. Tar 3 35. Bacon—hog round 9 50 to 10 75.

At New York, Cotton rose ⅛ to ¼ last week. Flour dull; Southern 8 87 to 9 25. Corn 76 to 86.

The money market is very tight in New York and the Northern cities generally. Stocks are consequently low and falling; and the domestic goods market, except Brown Sheetings, very dull.

As to mining stocks, the market is very flat. North Carolina Copper Co. has fallen to $1, McCullock Co. to $4 75, Gold Hill $3 37.

At Charleston, cotton 5⅞ to 9⅞. Corn 90 to 94. Flour 8 to 8 50.

Total receipts of cotton 2,736,231 bales, against 3,148,382 last year. Decrease 412,151.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line—June 17.—Str. Sun with passengers and freight.

CAPE FEAR LINE.—June 16—Str Chatham, with boat N King in tow, and goods for J M Worth & Co, J Newlin & Son, P P Freeman, Island Ford Co, R T Long, M Jordan, Mrs Mary Thomas, J McLean, J J Jackson, Eli Smith, J McIver, and others.

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.—June 17, Str Rowan, with goods for Troy & Marsh, J Ottarburg, H Strickland, P C Smith, Palmer & DeGraffenreidt, A Coats & Co, Ira T Wyche, J G Shepherd, J H Pritchett, W S Foulks, W Bone, T J Johnson, C E Leete, P P Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.—Schr. W H Smith from New York. 15.—Br. Brig Lavenia from Philadelphia, Schr. Emeline from Smithville. 16.—Schr Lucullus from Boston.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE third Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE fourteenth year of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first of August next. The Course of instruction is full; and is designed to afford the pupils a liberal, finished and ornamental Education in all those branches which contribute to the accomplishment of the female mind.

The principal, though still remaining in the institution, and having the general supervision of the girls as formerly, is happy to state that he has procured the services of Mr. Thomas McNeely and Lady to attend exclusively to the *domestic department*, believing that their eminent qualifications for the situation will greatly enhance the comfort of the young ladies confided to their care. Catalogues of the last year, containing the course of Instruction, Text-Books, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on addressing

RICH'D STERLING, A. M., Principal.
Greensboro', North Carolina.

June 19, 1854. 6-*tIA

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.

MISS ANN MARGARET MCEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-tf

Argus and Carolinian copy 10 times each and forward accounts to C. H.

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order. ISHAM BLAKE.

June 17, 1854. 5-3mi

WAKE UP!

THE Ice House will be opened every morning, from this date, from 5 till half-past 6 o'clock, instead of from 5½ to 7 o'clock as heretofore.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

June 20, 1854. 6-

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

500 BARRELS Lime just received and for sale to Contractors and Builders.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

June 17, 1854. 6-1m

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Friday evening last, a large sorrel Horse Mule, short mane and large neck. Any person taking up said Mule and returning him to me at Lumberton, Robeson Co., will be liberally rewarded. BENNETT J. POPE.

June 14. 5*1pd

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the citizens of Cumberland County that I will attend at the following times and places, either by myself or deputies, to receive the taxes due in the county of Cumberland for the year 1853, and the Captains of the several Companies are requested to call out their men for parade. The candidates will be present and address the people.

On Saturday, the 1st of July, at Kingsbury, Carver's Creek District.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at Averasboro', Averasboro' District.

On Thursday, the 13th of July, at Col. Smith's old place, Quwhiffle District.

On Friday, the 14th July, at Miss Jane Grant's, 71st District.

On Saturday, the 15th July, at McNeill's Bridge, Rockfish District.

On Wednesday, the 19th July, at Capt. Robert Williams', Flea Hill District.

On Thursday, 20th July, near Malcom McMillan's, Lock's Creek District.

On Friday, the 21st July, at Cedar Creek Landing, Willis' Creek District.

On Monday, the 24th July, at the head of Mill Creek, Barbacue District.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at J. M. Turner's Store, Upper Little River District.

On Wednesday, the 26th July, at Jas. C. Dollar's, Stewart's Creek District.

On Thursday, the 27th July, at A. Turlington's, Grove District.

On Friday, the 28th July, at Truelove's Store, Neill's Creek District.

On Saturday, the 29th July, at Mrs. E. Arnold's, Buckhorn District.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Sheriff.

June 17, 1854. 6*3t



TO FREIGHTERS.

THE Steamers FAIRY and ELIZA have been put on the River as Freight Boats, with *Eight Flats*.

I have now in my line THREE STEAMERS and Nine Flats. Particular attention paid to Way Freights by applying to R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

June 14, 1854. 5-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF COFFEE.

3500 BAGS imported RIO COFFEE expected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.

The object of this importation being to establish *a direct trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us. J. & D. MACRAE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 5-1m

W. R. WILEY

HAVING been appointed Inspector of Turpentine and Naval Stores, at June Term 1854, of Cumberland County Court, offers his services to the public.

Office at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell.

I have also rented the large and commodious warehouse belonging to R. M. Orrell, some fifty yards from the river, where I can be found from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

MULES! MULES!!

THREE Mules and a two-horse Waggon for sale low, by F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

June 15. 5-tf

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, about the 1st of May, a Negro Man named Sam, belonging to the Estate of the late Gen. McKay, of Bladen. The above reward will be paid for him if delivered to us or confined in Elizabeth Jail, so that we get him. He has a wife at Mr. T. C. Smith's, three miles below Elizabeth, and we suppose that he is lurking in that neighborhood. HALL & BOLLINGER.

June 15, 1854. 5-3t

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertion of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail, when the Directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. CARROLL:

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually.

Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one, 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER, Co., N. C., October 10, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.

J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 26, 1851.

MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means under God, of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,

WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by

WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, N. C.
VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists, Goldsborough, N. C.

And by Druggists generally.

June 14, 1854. 5-2m

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the most efficacious Remedies in the United States.—Cure for Ulcerous Sores in the Leg.—Charles Yeates, of Maiden-lane, New York, had scrofulous sores on his legs for four or five years, attended with a considerable discharge, he suffered considerable, and everything was tried in the hope of curing him, without success. After every other remedy failed, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these infallible medicines thoroughly cleansed the blood and healed the sores in his leg, and he is now in perfect health.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C

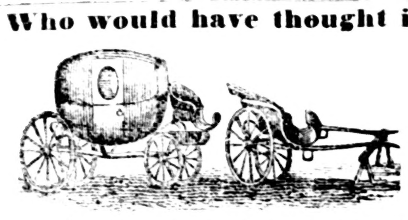
PURE LIQUORS.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY.
Port and Madeira Wines.
London Porter.
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
June 6, 1854. 2-1m

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, IMPERIAL and BLACK TEAS, of superior quality. Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
June 5, 1854. 2-3m

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

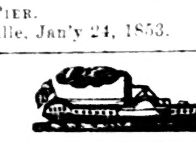
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf



TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

Wanted Immediately,

A FIRST RATE CARRIAGE PAINTER, and also a first rate COACH-BODY MAKER. Steady employment and the best of wages will be given. None need apply but first rate workmen.
PIER & BRANIN.
May 31, 1854. 1-3w

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of	$1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired,	269,634 00
Amount now insured,	$882,228 00
Amount Premium Notes,	$164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired,	36,085 35
Do. do. now on hand,	$128,584 26

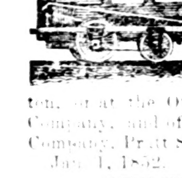
Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:
Geo. McN[illegible], H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James [illegible], J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. [illegible]lliams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. [illegible]laurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.
May 20, 1854. 98Y

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:
Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,
to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.
J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.
Sept. 15, 1853. 29tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!

This is to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been used quite extensively in the Stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, E[illegible] and Western Expresses, for curing Galds, Chafes, Scratches, Sprains and Bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knees—as usual, the Mustang Liniment was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast.
J. DUNNING,
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.

We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment to all our friends and customers, as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, or Galds in Horses. We have used it effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other Liniment.
J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for
American Express Co., 10 Wall Street.
Harden's Express, 74 Broadway.
Pullen, Virgil & Co's 16 Wall Street.
Wells, Fargo & Co's 16 Wall Street.
For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.
Oct. 13. 35tf

200 *Bales prime* HAY.

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 19, 1854. 89tf

WANTED.

A PAIR of good sized well broke MULES.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb'y 28, 1854. 75tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.
JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Marabeax Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do, plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves; Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls; embroidered and plain Mantillas; Silk and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Flats, trimmed and plain; Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials and Tabs. A good selection of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Buskins, and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.
W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
March 20, 1854. 80tf

1854.
SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 13th inst., of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low Prices and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.
HALL & SACKETT.
March 8, 1854. 77tf

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN



Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 6, 1853. 8tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.
CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.
April 18, 1854. 89tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.
S. J. HINSDALE,
Market Square.
March 23, 1854. 81tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,
Which they offer at wholesale and retail.
—ALSO.—
Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.
Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
B. F. PEARCE.] (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW BOOKS—*By Express.*

THE Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington; The Royal Favorite; Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun; The Massacre of Glencoe, by Reynolds; The Old Brewery; Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer; Cumming's Lectures on the Parables; The Two Roads, or the Right and the Wrong; Russia as it is, by Gurowski; Coleman's Historical Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography; Roget's Thesaurus of English Words; The Harp of the South; Pickering's Greek Lexicon; Græca Majora, 1st and 2d vols.; Bullion's Grammars, &c. &c.

Also, further supplies of Dr. Ives' Trials of a Mind, 50 cts.; Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography of an Actress; Gavazzi's Lectures; The Northern Bride, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 27, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.
New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.
March 18, 1854. 80tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FRESH TEAS.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of best qualities, just received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 23, 1854. 81tf

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION **Sewing Machines,** which have acquired an unequalled reputation for excellence in all parts of the world, for every variety of Sewing, are now offered at the reduced cash price of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The clear profit from the use of these machines is from $500 to $1000 a year, depending on the kind of work done.

We wish to call the attention of manufacturers particularly to our newly invented and entirely original

Machine to Sew with a Single Thread.

This instrument is so admirable in contrivance, and so perfect in its operation and result, that it commands the unqualified approval of all who understand the art of Sewing by machinery. For linen stitching this is the only machine that can make a stitch which will remain distinct and beautiful after washing. For shoe work and every sort of leather Sewing—stay making—Mattresses and all Sewing in which GREAT STRENGTH OF SEAM IS REQUIRED, the work of this machine cannot be equalled. It is more simple in its construction and much more easily managed and operated than any other.

Hereafter we shall be prepared to supply a variety of Sewing machines, each perfect and complete of its kind, at the following cash prices:

1. Needle and shuttle machine of present style on wooden box $100
2. do do do on iron frame $[illegible]
3. do do with newly invented feed suction and checked spring $125
4. Single threaded machines for linen and other light Sewing $125
5. do do for Sewing bags, sacks and carpet bags $125
6. do do for shoe work and leather stitching $125
7. do do with apparatus to bind mattresses &c. $135
8. do do of extra size for quilting coat linings $140
9. do do of larger size for quilting extra size linings $150
10. do do adapted to sewing coat sleeves &c. $160
11. Embroidering Machine making an ornamental stitch with two threads $150
12. Machines of large size for Sewing awnings and ships' sails, with fixtures and apparatus complete from $100 to $1500

Machines will be fitted for any unusual peculiarity of work on reasonable terms. The Machines are securely packed for transportation to any part of the world, and full printed instructions for using and keeping them in order are furnished with each machine.

Machine needles, Silk twist on spools—3 cord linen thread &c. always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices.

Principal Office, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES.
57 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia—159 Baltimore Street Baltimore—47 Hanover Street, Boston—147 Elm Street, Cincinnati.
I. M. SINGER & CO.
New York, March 20, 1854. 82-3mpd

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
EGGERT & CO'S
Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright
PIANO FORTES,
NO. 232 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.,
232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
May 20, 1854. 98tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connoisseur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior table at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball, Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express.
GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 90 Ann-st., New York.
April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the delivery of Ice from 5½ to 7 o'clock A. M., commencing Monday 17th inst.

Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
April 8, 1854. 86-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment.
JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.
March 13, 1854. 79tf

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well-known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters of one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company. 89 WALL STREET, N. Y. City.
A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.
A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [86-3mpd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of STEADY HABITS, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.
CHAS. BANKS.
Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 85tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.
W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.
FRANCIS SHENTON,
Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

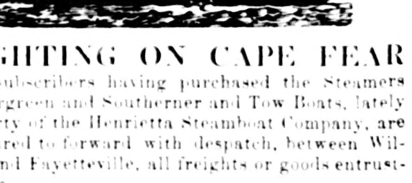
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.
Fayetteville, Nov 15, 1853. 44-1Y

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.
McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.
Sept. 9. 27tf



MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.
Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

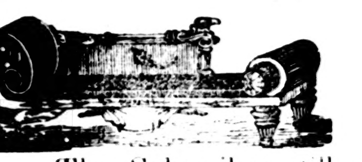
HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.
THOS. C. FULLER.
Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf





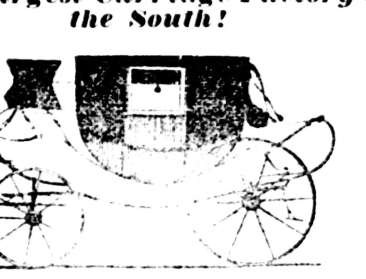
The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, very large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.
May 22, 1854. 98tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.
FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, Spring Term, 1854, on the first day of August next I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late Carr Hargrove, deceased, to-wit:

120 acres known as the Whaley land.

Also, 400 acres known as the Jones land.

Also, 100 acres called the Boroughs tract, adjoining the Jones and Asne lands.

All of the above lands are on the East side of Cape Fear River.

Also, 187 acres known as the King place, adjoins John Bell and others.

Also, the Mill tract, West side of the Plank Road, part of McKay land.

Also, the balance of said tract, including the residence of the late Carr Hargrove.

Also, 311 acres purchased from E. Spearman, on the West side of Cape Fear River.

The above Lands are valuable, and will be sold upon a credit of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months—bonds drawing interest from date.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
June 5, 1854. 2-*ts

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.
JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
March 4, 1854. 76*tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.
JNO. O. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
March 4, 1854. 76*tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.
LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.
R. F. MURPHY.
April 12, 1854. 87-tf

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of [illegible] Cumberland County, rendered at [illegible] 1854, I shall, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] next, at the Market House, in the Town of [illegible] offer for sale the following property belonging [illegible] Estate of the late Robert Strange:—

500 Acres of Land lying on the west [illegible] Cape Fear about three [illegible] from Fayetteville [illegible] as the Myrtle Hill Place, the late [illegible] Robert Strange.

350 Acres adjoining the [illegible] being a portion of the [illegible] known as the Pine [illegible]

17 Acres adjoining [illegible] comfortable Dwelling, [illegible]

518 Acres on the east [illegible] opposite Myrtle Hill.

5000 Acres in the [illegible] Upper and Lower Little River [illegible] Fayetteville. This is fine timber and [illegible] The Timber has never been cut.

One Lot on Ramsey street, [illegible] ton's, containing 1¼ acre.

One Lot on Mumford street, known [illegible] Basin Lot.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Pew No. 14, in St. John's Church.
1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear.
5 " " " " Fayetteville [illegible]
40 " " " Fayetteville & Ral. Plank [illegible]
5 " " " " Western [illegible]
2 " " " " Northern [illegible]

Terms of sale, 6 months credit, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security. The titles to the Real Estate will be reserved until the purchase money is paid.
R. S. FRENCH, Commissioner.
June 6, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing [illegible] acres, on which is a good corn and [illegible] excellent running order. There are some [illegible] cleared, and the residue all fit for cultivation [illegible] the mill pond.

The above place is on the Hagon prong of [illegible] Creeks, some 9 miles from Bennettsville, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
JONATHAN MEEKINS.
Bennettsville, S. C. June 7, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at June Term, A. D. 1854 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions [illegible] Cumberland County, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of Alex'r McAlister, Sen'r, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.
HUGH McLEAN, Admin'r.
June 7, 1854. [illegible]

ATTENTION!

THE Alfordsville Cavalry are ordered to parade at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] July next, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law; and all those having Cavalry arms to deliver them on that day to the commanding officer, or they will find their Bonds in the hands of the proper [illegible] for collection.
JOHN W. ALFORD, Capt.
June 2, 1854. [illegible]

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber at the Fair at Laurel Hill, on Friday night, 5th ult., a small brown or bay black Filly, three years old last fall, with a small star on her face or forehead, some white hairs on her back, the mark of the saddle. Said mare is well broke, works well in harness, cart and plow, and is worth $75. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the mare, and Five Dollars for any information that will lead to the detection of the thief. Any information will be thankfully received. Address me at Rockingham Post Office, Richmond County, N. C.
2-4t ALEXANDER McKETHEN.

SPIRITS CASKS.

THE subscriber has now fitted up his Cooperage and is ready to furnish SPIRITS CASKS at $2 50, cash.
ALEX. McALASTER.
May 20, 1854.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss H[illegible] who has been in possession of it for about twenty years desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for some years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty [illegible] dollars a year, and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th [illegible] if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber, Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 14. 88[illegible]

Piedmont Chalybeate Springs, Stokes County, North Carolina.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Springs at the close of the last season,—[illegible] up large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may patronize them.

The springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Peak the highest point of the Saura Town Mountains [illegible] 1 mile from Dan River, and two from Danbury the County Site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as lovely scenery as any place in the State or Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make it a first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such, and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure seeking public as any to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Single persons $5 00 per week.
" " 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
" horse 75 cents per day.
Servants half price.
SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.
May 1854. [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.

To Spring Term, 1854,—In Equity.

Henry F. Pitman, *vs.* Elias Barnes, Calvin Barnes, Elizabeth Barnes, John P. Barnes, Willis Ivey and wife Mary, James Nye and wife Rosanna, Parker N[illegible] and Spear Walters.

Bill to make title to Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendant, Calvin Barnes, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville in this State, for the period of six weeks, notifying the said Calvin Barnes to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Robeson, at [illegible] said, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] Monday in September next, and then and there [illegible] answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to the said Calvin Barnes, and a decree be rendered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Robeson at office [illegible]
96*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to our instructions by which you can make from $700 to $3000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person remitting $1 (post-paid) to
E. HICKMAN & CO.,
Circleville, Pickaway county, O.
March 20, 1854. 82[illegible]

B. B. HOPKINS, } { WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, } { THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] **BALTIMORE.**